

## The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....915 E. Main Street  
 South Richmond.....1000 Hull Street  
 Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street  
 Lynchburg Bureau.....115 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
 Daily with Sunday.....\$6.00 \$2.00 \$1.00  
 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 1.00 1.00  
 Sunday edition only.....1.00 1.00 1.00  
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 1.00 1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week.  
 Daily with Sunday.....15 cents  
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents  
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1911.

## THE OPEN MOUTH AND THE COURTS.

In his address to the State Bar Association of New Jersey last week, Governor Woodrow Wilson said:

"The United States is in a very critical mood with regard to its courts."

In the current number of The Outlook Magazine, of which he is Contributing Editor, Colonel Roosevelt drops around and slops over in the following undetermined mess of language:

"If, on the other hand, in any State the judiciary yields to improper influence on the part of special interests, or if the judges even, although honest men, show themselves so narrow-minded and so utterly out of sympathy with the industrial and social needs brought about by changed conditions that they seek to fetter the movement for progress and betterment, then the people are not to be excused if, in a servile spirit, they submit to such limitations and fail to take any measures necessary to secure their right to go forward along the path of economic and social justice and fair dealing. If our people are really fit for self-government, then they will insist on governing themselves. In all matters affecting the nation as a whole, this power of self-government should reside in the majority of the nation as a whole, and upon this doctrine no one has insisted more strongly than I have insisted, for in such case 'popular rights' becomes a meaningless phrase save as it is translated into national rights."

In an address at Yale University during the commencement exercises several days ago, spoke of the United States Supreme Court and gave utterance to this very notable sentiment:

"It is the bulwark of our liberties. In its work of construction it recognizes the wonderfully comprehensive character of our Constitution in meeting the needs of sane progress, but it stands between us and extreme and unwise radicalism. It stands for the traditions that served our fathers and will continue to serve us if the country is to live."

If the United States is in a critical mood about our courts it is the work of the demagogues and not the fault of the courts; the spell of what the New York Sun calls "The Open Mouth," the crop of the tares that the enemy hath sown among the wheat. The wonder is not that there is criticism of the courts, but that the mob has not torn down these bulwarks of our liberties after the manner of other revolutionists who have followed the counsels of other Robespierres. We do not believe that the people of the country sympathize with the attacks that have been made on the courts; we believe that the people are sound at heart, and that they will reject the leadership of the men who would lay violent hands upon the Law. Thanks to their courage and patriotism, the Courts have not been moved by "The Open Mouth" from the discharge of their duties. In only one or two instances have the judges yielded to the "interpretations" of the mob in the street. Here is a case directly in point:

In 1901, Edward H. Harriman accomplished the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. In 1908 suit was brought in the United States Circuit for the District of Utah to dissolve the merger. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis decided yesterday that the combination effected by Harriman was not in restraint of trade; that since the combination was made there was, with respect to either of these lines, "no impairment of service, no deterioration of the physical properties, no discontinuance of efforts to satisfy the public and no complaints of shippers of any inferior or inadequate service." "On the facts of the case," says the Court, "with all their reasonable and fair inferences, we conclude that the Government has failed to substantiate the averments of the bill," and that the anti-trust law has not been contravened by this merger.

It was because of this merger, the stories go, that Mr. Roosevelt "fell out" with his friend Harriman and consigned him to the Annals class. Here, at least, was one time "The Open Mouth" did not prevail against the law and the testimony.

## MANAGED TOO MUCH.

Fifty years ago the New Haven Palladium was one of the most influential and important newspaper properties in New England. Two days ago it was placed in the hands of a receiver with authority to run the paper until the fall and then to discontinue its publication.

The Worcester Spy was also an influential newspaper of the same period and it has passed out. In the opinion of the Hartford Courant—a lively youngster of about one hundred summers or so—the Spy was ruined by too much economy and the Palladium by too many interests. "If we are not mistaken," says the Courant, "there were at one time nineteen directors of the Palladium, each representing some interest. About this time dividends ceased. Concentrated, and, so far as possible, independent control

is absolutely indispensable to the judicious, and, indeed, to the successful conduct of a newspaper. If everybody is trying to get something out of it for himself there will be nothing for anybody to have."

Making a newspaper is very much like making a crop. What is needed on the farm is needed also in the newspaper establishment—intensive cultivation. It was stated recently by a very successful newspaper publisher in New York that, taking the newspapers of that city by and large it was doubtful that they made more than 5 per cent. on the capital invested in their business. Some of them do not make so much as that. Several of the more progressive and better managed of the New York papers make as much possibly as 13 or 20 per cent., but it is a struggle for many of them to do much more than make both ends meet, such is the competition and so greatly has the business been overdone.

It is hoped that the Palladium will get on its feet again. At one time it had a fine reputation; but too many cooks spoiled its broth.

## THE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The women of Virginia should be educated as well as the men, and there should be in this State a college for women, at which they might have all the advantages of the higher education now provided for the men, and "this college, as the crowning feature of our public school system, should perform for them the same functions (the University of Virginia performs for men. It is proposed that the college shall be co-ordinate with the college for men, and that it be located at Charlottesville, Virginia, so that the administration may be more economically conducted." It is a reproach to this State that no provision has been made for the college education of its young women, not even for their instruction in our normal schools, notwithstanding the fact that the teachers employed in the public schools of this State are in the proportion of four women to one man.

We print to-day, at the request of Miss Mary Louise Percy, Chairman of the Press Committee, a very timely letter from Dr. Edwin B. Craighead, President of the Tulane University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, in which he describes briefly Newcomb College and its administration. This college was established by the great liberality of Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, who gave in 1856 \$100,000 for the establishment of the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College as the women's department of the University. It is purely a college for women, and in its undergraduate work women alone are admitted. In the opinion of Dr. Craighead, "such a college has every advantage over a separate and independent college for women," for the reasons that "it is far more economical to have the women's college a part of the University, rather than a separate institution," the general library of the University, the expensive scientific apparatus employed in the several departments, and the astronomical observatory, may all be used in common by the men attending the University proper and the women attending the woman's college at a lower cost of maintenance and service than if there were a duplication of machinery, and all to the greater advantage of education in its higher reaches. The plan of having this co-ordinate institution at Tulane has worked with excellent results, and the authorities of that institution have been so much impressed by the advantages of the college for women that they now propose to place the woman's college practically upon the same campus with the University proper.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education in March, 1910, contained a great many significant statistics, which prove beyond any further question, if any further question could be made, the necessity of better educational facilities for the women. There are not less than 12,000,000 pupils attending the public schools of this country outside of the towns and cities, and the pupils attending such schools in urban communities aggregate not less than 6,000,000. Of the teachers employed in these schools last year, according to this report of the Commissioner of Education, 21 per cent. were men, as compared with 42 per cent. in 1880, 31 per cent. in 1890, and 29 per cent. in 1900. The average monthly salary received by these teachers was \$52.58, the average for men teachers being \$62.35, and for women teachers \$41.61. It is a crying shame that the women teachers should receive less compensation for their services than the men teachers. We believe in the doctrine of equal pay for equal service, and there is no other fair basis upon which the salary question can be adjusted.

This feature of the question, however, is aside from the special purpose of this article. Our only intention just now is to plead for larger educational opportunities for the ambitious and intelligent young women of Virginia; for the establishment in their interest, not less than in the interest of the Commonwealth, of a great college, co-ordinate with the University of Virginia, for their education in the higher branches of human knowledge. At its next session the General Assembly of Virginia should make ample provision for the foundation of such an institution—co-ordinate, not co-educational—and thus, following the example of Columbia, Harvard and Tulane and other of the greater universities of the country, make provision for the higher education of our women—the teachers of the race from the cradle to the grave.

## IN FOUR HUNDRED YEARS.

Houston, Texas, is a great town. The Post is now urging a progressive street

paving policy upon property owners. In Dallas \$1,800,000 is being expended in the paving of the streets. In Fort Worth half a million dollars is being expended in the same way. In Houston practically nothing is being done. There are twenty-five miles of permanent paving in that town now, and over four hundred miles of streets, and these four hundred miles are being paved at the rate of a mile or so a year. In the business district, where there are some paved roadways, they have been much worn by heavy traffic, and there is little or no money, or effort, to keep them in condition. The Post does not think it would be wise to provide for the paving of the streets by the issue of bonds, but thinks that it would be better to improve the property owners on both improved and unimproved lots to pave the streets in front of their property.

We do not know how the question will be solved, but unless something is done it will be four hundred years before Houston can really call itself a modern and progressive town. At this rate of progress the streets of Houston will probably be paved about the time Shafer Street, in Richmond, is taken care of by Alderman Grundy and his swift-moving associates in that necessary work.

## EDUCATING THE NEGROES.

Certain negro leaders of Lexington, Kentucky, having sought to stir up discontent among the members of their race because of the provision made for the education of negroes by the School Board of that community, Alderman Skinner made a statement in the local newspapers giving some facts which would appear to dispose effectively of the complaint made by the colored people. The negroes of Lexington pay taxes on property valued at \$774,735. The school tax rate of the State is 35 cents on each one hundred dollars. The school taxes, therefore, paid by two negroes of Lexington for the support of the schools amount to \$2,711.53. The State tax rate for public school purposes is 22 cents on each one hundred dollars, and the amount contributed by the negroes of Lexington for the State school is \$1,761.11, making a total of \$4,472.64 which the negroes of Lexington contribute to the cause of public education.

The negro schools in Lexington last year received \$24,971.35, of which amount the negroes paid \$4,472.64. The white citizens of Lexington pay taxes on \$22,000,000 of property, or \$77,000, which is about eighteen times the amount contributed by the colored citizens of Lexington.

These are very striking figures, and dispose of the complaint made by the negro leaders. Yet education is not a thing that is to be measured in its value to the community by the source from which the revenue received for educational purposes comes. In every community large sums are paid for police protection, for the promotion of the public health and for other community purposes, and the greater part of the money paid out for such purposes is derived from those who are not so much interested, directly, as other people in the community who do not contribute nearly so much for the support of its public activities.

The negro should be educated, of course, for the protection of the rest of the community as well as for his own advantage, and the negro who will think about it a minute will come to the conclusion doubtless that his welfare is to be conserved best not by idle and foolish complaints of what has been done for his elevation, but by some sense of appreciation and gratitude for the kindness with which he has been treated generally by his white fellow citizens.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE AUTOMOBILES.

In the town of Baltimore only about five hours distant from the city of Richmond, there is an ordinance which prohibits the owners or drivers of automobiles from dropping oil or grease of any kind in the streets. This ordinance was passed in June, 1895, at which time there were so few cars in Baltimore that the law was not regarded and dropped into innocuous desuetude. The Baltimore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has revived public interest in the subject by a statement setting forth the terms of the ordinance and alleging as a reason for its special interest in the matter that the large quantities of oil spilled every day in the streets not only injure the rubber tires of the motor cars and cause them to skid more easily, but also make it very dangerous for horses to travel over the smooth, greasy surface. "After a rain has fallen upon a street covered with oil," says the S. P. C. A., "it is practically unfit for the use of horses, particularly in the hilly parts of the city." Within the last month the police commissioners of Baltimore have given positive instructions to the force commanding them to see that the terms of the ordinance are complied with. These terms are:

First, each machine must have a drip pan sufficiently large to catch the drippings from the engine, and also to extend as far back as the transmission gear when that part is so loosely closed as to permit the leaking of oil from it.

Second, the pan must be cleaned out often enough to prevent the accumulation of oil to such an extent as to allow its being scattered over the street as the machine makes a long curved swing around street corners.

Third, the plug in the drip pan must always be in place.

The ordinance further provides a fine of \$10 for each violation of the ordinance. In Buffalo the fine is \$50 for each violation of the law and one

day in the Erie County penitentiary for each dollar of this fine.

In Baltimore, Washington, New York, Buffalo and other large towns the interests of the general public are not neglected for the convenience or pleasure of those who are fortunate enough to own and operate motor cars. In these towns the law forbids the smoking of the machines, and the law in Richmond should provide against the same nuisance. Nobody here would deprive the motor car people of any of their rights or privileges or immunities, and many of the motor car people themselves would rejoice at the strict enforcement of all the ordinances we have upon the subject. It is a shame that the streets of this town should be filled with the smoke and smell of the motor cars, and it is nothing less than criminal neglect on the part of the authorities that they permit the operation of the cars at greater than the speed limit required for safety.

## BRYAN AT PRAYER-MEETING.

While he was at Chester, South Carolina, several days ago, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan addressed a prayer meeting service in the Presbyterian Church, his subject being "The Bible." "It would be shameful," says the Charlotte Observer, "to question his good intentions, but the idea of a good politician preaching from the Bible never did set well with us, and never will. It is an easier matter to mix oil and water than it is to mix politics and religion."

It was hardly to be expected that anybody preaching from the Bible would "set well" with the Observer, and it would be a remarkable thing if our contemporary should understand the mixing of water with anything; but there is no reason why Mr. Bryan should not talk about the Bible. He is a Presbyterian elder, in good and regular standing. He goes to church, doubtless, regularly every Sunday, when he is not on the road; he speaks with remarkable fluency upon all questions of high morality, and while he may have turned some of his Biblical knowledge to political account, he is, notwithstanding, one of the most powerful speakers on questions of morality in the country. We should rather have him speak on the Bible than to speak on politics. In the one case he has a sure lamp for his feet; in the other he has only been able to begot issues and deceive the State.

## PINCHOT STILL PICKING AWAY.

There is said to be a serious difference of opinion between Gifford Pinchot and Alderman Smith, of the United States Geographic Survey, as to the manner in which the latter is completing his work in the Southern Appalachians. Pinchot thinks that Smith has not been as active as he should have been, and that he has pestered so much with the Appalachians that he has not been able to begin his survey of the White Mountains. Smith thinks Pinchot is unwarrantably impatient and unreasonable, and insists that he is doing all he can and as fast as he can, and that he is "as good a conservationist as Mr. Pinchot." But what has Mr. Pinchot to do with the matter, and why should Mr. Smith be at all nervous about anything that Mr. Pinchot says? Besides, why didn't Mr. Pinchot do this work while he was in charge of everything at Washington?

## THE PEACH CROP STORIES.

It is now announced that the Georgia peach crop was larger than was expected. The same announcement is made regularly every year. We are always assured about the time the trees are budding that "the crop has been entirely killed by the intensely cold weather," and that the losses amount to millions of dollars, and then, at the close of the season, the complaint is regularly made that because of the failure of the railroads to supply adequate transportation facilities for the crop, which had been killed, but had come to life in some way, the losses were still millions of dollars to the growers. It would seem that between Providence and the railroads, fruit growers have no chance at all in this country.

## THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"If Thou, Lord, wilt be extreme to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?"

"For there is mercy with Thee; therefore shalt Thou be feared."—Psalm cxxx, 3, 4.

The words of our text, taken from the 130th Psalm, concern us chiefly because they give us the experience of one who, living under the Old Covenant, had tried to keep God's law, and had found, in his own strength, his utter inability to do so. "If Thou, Lord, wilt be extreme to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?"

Years ago there was a child, not ill brought up, but ill-grounded in the first doctrines of religion. He had never been made to see clearly what the Saviour's office to us is. He had been taught that "to fear God and keep His commandments" was "the whole duty of man." Apparently he had been taught no more than this, and so the child supposed, literally, that he had to work out his own salvation by his own unaided efforts. "In fear and trembling" he worked on, believing that he must keep the law of God whole and undebated, seeing each day more and more his inability to do so. He did not doubt that for every sin committed the punishment would be some aggravation of torment in hell, for unfortunately he had been taught more of that than of the forgiveness of sin and of heaven. This state of affairs lasted a long time, and at length, by the mercy of God, a few chance words gave the child an insight into the mor-

als of Him who came into the world to save sinners, and who has bidden them come to Him to find rest for their souls.

This may have been an extreme case, and perhaps many of us do not go through the agony of this child in realizing the full extent of our own sinfulness when contrasted with the strictness of God's law; but is there any one of us who has ever looked into the state of his soul at all, who has tried honestly and sincerely to rule himself by God's word, that upon realizing his own manifold weaknesses and remembering his grievous shortcomings and fails, has not been constrained to cry out from the depth of his self-reproaching heart: "If Thou, Lord, wilt be extreme to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?"

It is at this point when we feel our utter inability to deliver ourselves from the clinging guilt of the past that the concluding words of the text come with their full power: "There is mercy with Thee, therefore shalt Thou be feared." If there was no mercy, men would grow reckless and desperate. In France, during the "Reign of Terror," there being no such thing as mercy, people grew absolutely indifferent to death, and the guillotine became a hideous fest. It has ever been so. The experience of all ages and countries show that where mercy is never shown crimes multiply, men grow reckless and desperate, and meet their fate more doggedly than where there is occasional reproof or pardon.

The desire to escape punishment and the love of life is strong in us all, and when we know that under extenuating circumstances mercy will be shown to offenders, we have greater respect for the law.

If God were extreme to mark what is done amiss, there would be no hope for any of us. But He exercises His prerogative of mercy when He deems us worthy of it, and therefore we must strive continually to keep closer and closer to the way of His commandments. But when we have done our best, and find our best to be full of miserable failures and defects, let us strive ourselves in calm and humble and unbroken trust in the assurance of His mercy in Christ Jesus, so that the prayer we so often utter with our lips may be the true, loving utterance of our hearts: "O Lord, let Thy mercy lighten upon us, as our trust is in Thee. O Lord, in Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded."

Reading the account of the President's Silver Wedding Reception, says the Houston Post: "We are convinced that Major Archie Butt 'is noble,' as they would say in South Carolina." They would not say anything of the sort, because Major Archie Butt really hails from South Carolina and is proud of his Palmetto ancestry. We do not understand why so many of the newspapers comment this way about one of the finest fellows that wears the uniform of his country. Always well-mannered, ever attentive to his duty, respectful in his regard for others, and better fitted for his present assignment than any other man we know, he deserves the praise and not the miserable little criticism of the peart paragrapher, whose horizon is marked by the back fence of a watermelon patch or the distance from the street door to the counter of the bar.

It was worth while making that quotation just to find how many persons knew that it was wrong.

We knew all along that it was Bayard Taylor who wrote the lines in his famous "Song of the Camp":

"The bravest are the tenderest,  
 The loving are the daring."

Even if we did give credit in these columns yesterday to Henry Timrod for this splendid sentiment, Major Johnson Hagood, of the United States Coast Artillery, Special Aide to General Leonard Wood on his visit to Lexington, will testify that such is the case. Timrod, however, uttered an even finer sentiment when, in one of his commendative odes, he wrote these lines:

"Stoop angels hither from the skies,  
 There is no holier spot of ground  
 Than where defeated Valor lies,  
 By mourning Beauty crowned."

## Voice of the People

The College for Women.  
 The following letter from President Craighead, of Tulane University, on the subject of higher education for women, is printed at the request of Miss Mary Louise Percy, chairman of the press committee charged with informing the public as to the advantages of a college for women as a co-ordinate school of the University of Virginia:

The Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 22, 1911.

Office of the President.

My Dear Mrs. Lewis,—Your letter of May 18 has just reached me. The Newcomb College is a department of Tulane University, under the absolute control of the administrators of Tulane University. It is solely a college for women, and in its undergraduate work women alone are admitted. In my opinion such a college has every advantage over a separate and independent college for women. This will be in existence in which the declared policy of the University is to give the matter serious attention.

In the first place it is far more economical to have the women's college a department of the university rather than a separate institution. The general library will answer for the whole university in all departments; expensive scientific apparatus may be used both by men and women; one may have for a limited cost the services of the distinguished professor of the university. The woman's college, however, has the advantage of being in a great university center. There are no disadvantages. It is well for the young women and young men to be educated together.

The plan has worked well at Tulane. We are now proposing to place the woman's college practically upon the same campus with Tulane. We do not anticipate any trouble. I should be glad to have you further information kindly command me. EDWIN B. CRAIGHEAD.

## Daily Queries and Answers

What was the Mauser rifle called during the Spanish-American War? What is the range of the Mauser?

The "Mauser rifle, Spanish model," in use since 1893. The range of the Mauser is 3,187.27 yards maximum, 218.7 yards minimum.

## Area of State.

What is the area in square miles of the third largest State in the American Union?

Montana, 146,086 square miles.

## Willie Hoppe.

I notice your answer to a query as to why Willie Hoppe, the world's champion at 18.1 and 18.3 ballkine billiards, notified to leave France several months ago. The reason was that, several years ago, when Hoppe was barely twenty years of age, he went to Paris and played Vignaux, the French champion, for a money prize, which he won, and was later served with notice to leave France, as his playing for a money stake was held to be in violation of the French statute against foreigners who make their living by gambling. It is not definitely known by what method of reasoning the French official arrived at the conclusion that Hoppe had violated the provisions of the act, for there is smaller element of chance in billiards than in the game of cards, and as played by Hoppe and other experts than any game that ex-

ists. However, Hoppe evaded the summons which was issued for him and left France without being served. Had he remained, the matter, if generally understood, could have been adjusted by the payment of a fine of about 100 francs.

On his recent trip to France on his honeymoon this old champion of four or five years ago again bobbed up and certainly was adjusted, for Hoppe and Cure, one of the French experts, played at least a score of games in various parts of the French republic, all but one of which Hoppe won with the greatest of ease. In one of these games the champion of the world was known of 622 at 18.2, breaking every record at that game since in the table for two hours and forty-five minutes of continuous play.

Allen Parents.

Is the son of British parents born in the United States eligible to the presidency of the United States? T. P.

## Capital.

What is the official capital of Oklahoma?

The Supreme Court of that State has decided that Guthrie is.

## Niton.

What is Niton? C. P.

"Niton" is the name given by Ramsay to a ray to radium emanation, which they regard as a gaseous element with an atomic weight of 230.

## LORD RUTHVEN'S WIFE APPEARS AS WITNESS

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENOY. Now, in the first place, there is nothing in the history of Scotland, in a documentary way, that Cromwell ever created, in 1651, the Barony of Ruthven, which had been forfeited in 1500, following the Gowrie conspiracy. Nor is there any evidence of the authenticity to demonstrate that this barony, heritable through the female line, of the contrary, there is much in fact of the belief that the Cromwellian seizure, such as it was, was limited to heirs male, and that the barony, as "Crawford's Peerage of Scotland," by other standard works of the first three decades of the eighteenth century, is known as the "Cromwellian death of David, Lord Ruthven." On the other hand the name of Ruthven comes into the Union Roll of the male line. A peculiar feature of the house of Ruthven of today is that although so lamentably lacking in documentary evidence, its family motto consists of the singularly inappropriate words: "We are the House of Lords."

In England some check exists on the assumption of peerages, since all English peerages carry with them a seat in the House of Lords, and no one can take his place in the chamber until the question of his hereditary right has been passed upon by a tribunal of peers, known as the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. After the latter has made its report to the crown, does the sovereign issue a warrant, which is then which no one can take his place in the House of Lords until taken. In Scotland there is nothing which would prevent the unwarranted assumption of a peerage. In fact, these assumptions have been made, and in respect of an issue, or votes tendered in an election of representatives of peers of Parliament at Holyrood, in the register of Scotland, in his evidence before the committee of the House of Lords in 1882, admitted that as the law now stands, Scotch peerages are assumed and held for generations, and that no one has taken any steps whatsoever to establish their claim.

It is not this, however, that concerns the Castle of Ruthven, in Forfarshire. But this was entirely demolished in the eighteenth century, and the only thing that remains of it is the knoll called the Gallows Hill, on which permanent gallows was maintained by the Lords of Ruthven, for the swinging of the necks of persons who had incurred their displeasure.

Old Lord Ruthven came prominently to the fore some years ago, owing to a warrant being issued for his arrest, on charges of contempt of court, Scotland. But fortunately the matter was compromised before the warrant could be executed. It occurred in connection with some financial arrangement with his eldest son, the Master of Ruthven, who, becoming involved in financial difficulties, had applied to secure the sanction of the master to sell one of the Scotch estates entailed upon him. The master gave his consent to the sale, from which a sum of \$500,000 was realized, on the understanding that his father should retain so much of the proceeds as would enable him to pay his debts, and that he should have the remainder to repay his interest in the property. Lord Ruthven found that his \$300,000 would not be sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties. Accordingly, he begged his eldest son to allow him to have the remaining \$200,000, agreeing, in return, to make over to him, or rather to the trustees of his marriage settlement, his Harperton estates, in County Wexford, Ireland.

The Master of Ruthven consented to this, but the old lord declined thereupon to surrender the Harperton place. The trustees of the Master of Ruthven's marriage settlement were in the House of Lords, and they applied to Scotch courts, to insist on the execution of the agreement, and it was not until the warrant for the old peer's arrest had been issued, and about to be executed, that he finally gave attention to the matter, and effected a compromise with the master. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

## GOING ABROAD

To those contemplating a foreign trip we suggest the convenience of TRAVELERS' CHECKS or LETTER OF CREDIT. The holding of the checks not only insures ready money, but gives the traveler a standing in foreign cities at all times.

## National State and City Bank Richmond, Virginia

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